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A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

On the 31st July, at West Cottage, Wimbledon Common, Henry Lowcock, aged 65 years. 2212

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VERTS ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 30th August, 1901

The last stage in the negotiations between the Powers and China appears to have been reached. An Imperial edict against the import of arms into China has been accepted by the Ministers, and on Wednesday night two more edicts, of a nature not specified, were expected. On the issue of these, the representatives of the Powers are prepared to sign the Protocol, and peace will have been established between China and the rest of the world. Theoretically, of course, there has been no war, but the divergence between theory and fact in this crisis has been great. It was on diplomatic and commercial grounds eminently desirable not to recognise the existence of any rupture, and the fiction, aided by the curious apathy which co-exists with the homogeneity of China, has served its end. The signature of the Protocol will mark the actual restoration of that peace between the various nations concerned which has been assumed never to have been broken. With the signature of the Protocol, too, the Mission of our recent visitor Prince Chun to Berlin will be able to achieve its object, for there can be little doubt that the London *Daily News* correspondent is right in attributing the Prince's delay at Basle to political reasons, the Kaiser declining to receive the Mission until the Protocol has been signed. The Kaiser could not do otherwise. Whether there has or has not been an international war, while diplomatic relations between China and Germany (as between China and any other Power) are in their present state, no apology such as Prince Chun conveys could be accepted. The signature of the Protocol is the material sign of China's atonement for her violation of international ethics. The murder of Baron von Ketteler, grave outrage though it was, was but a small part of China's offence.

The edict which the Ministers' meeting has approved forbids the import of arms, and presumably also ammunition, into China. The terms of the compact between the Powers and China already forbid this, but the issue of an edict confirms the Chinese Government's attitude in the matter.

At present, we know, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Powers, arms-smuggling on a large scale is proceeding both in Central and in South China. This edict brings with it a corresponding pressure on the Chinese authorities to use stronger methods to detect and stop the underhand conveyance of arms into the Empire, while binding them to check the formerly lawful importation as well. Of course, it is obvious that the stoppage of the import of arms and ammunition from abroad will not disarm China. From all accounts it is clear that exceptional business prevails in the Chinese arsenals at the present time. An official in the Chinese Government employ recently told an interviewer that the factories are working at full pressure, night and day, and some hundreds of rifles are probably produced daily. This fact has caused alarm in many circles, including some of the best informed as a rule. Dr. Morrison, in telegraphing to the *Times* that "immense quantities of arms and ammunition are being manufactured at the Chinese arsenals and also imported from abroad," seems to share in the alarm. We are not here in a position to judge the grounds for such fears. The fact that the Court has yielded so far as it now has seems, however, to agree ill with the supposed warlike intentions. Nor can it be denied that the Court will require armed supporters to cope with the insurrectionary elements which will receive fresh encouragement from the withdrawal of the Powers' forces. A Chinese Government with ill-armed or unarmed troops will not be in a position to meet rebels such as are known to menace Chihli. Nevertheless, if, as appears to be the case, the *Times* correspondent sees grave danger in the situation, we should naturally be disinclined to question so authoritative an opinion.

Yesterday the British transport *Nevan* arrived from Calcutta and the French gunboat *Vipère* left for Foochow.

Mr. Alex Marshall returned last night to the Colony after an extensive tour in the North.

The fact of France's telegraphic establishment at Amoy is emphasized by the receipt at this office of a letter with the inscription "Bureau Telegraphique Français à Amoy."

The new greens on Austin Road, Kowloon, of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, will be opened to-morrow at 4.30 p.m. by H. E. the Governor. The ceremony will be largely attended, and it is to be hoped that good weather will favour the proceedings.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead gave a polo dinner on Wednesday evening at his residence, "Charter House," in honour of the Hon. P. H. May, who will shortly be leaving for home. The company consisted of polo-players only, and they talked polo, tasted polo and retired at an early hour in the morning to dream about polo.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieutenants: F. G. St. G. Brooker, to the *Tamar* (T.), H. B. Wilson, to the *Ocean*, undated; M. McG. Lockhart, to the *Sandpiper*, in command, to date September 3; H. C. J. Grant, to the *Terrible* (1st and 2d), to date August 12; H. L. Watts-Jones, to the *Flower*, in command, to date August 31. Sub-Lieutenant R. G. Hamond, to the *Pigmy*, to date August 12.

The Japanese army is by no means behind European armies, as far as regards the use of the bicycle. The Russian journal, the *Voynoi Voennoi Literaturi*, informs us that recently a Japanese detachment of 30 cyclists under the command of a captain made a long and interesting excursion, in the course of which the cyclists were exercised in reconnaissance and in the transmission of orders. The cyclists were mounted on machines bought last year in Belgium.

The Saigon *Opinion* says that the Buddhists of Burma are publishing a proclamation in these terms:—Buddhists. Take precautions. Do your duty as free men. The missions of the Christians are increasing more and more. The only advantage they have is money, which has incalculable resources. Look at the Mission Society in India. See how it expends money every day. In Europe, the number of believers in the Christian faith are diminishing day by day. The learned men of Europe have declared that science is in discord with dogma. That is why the missionaries have come to make ravages in our land. We must defend ourselves!

Residents who passed along Queen's Road East last evening were afforded an excellent opportunity of witnessing the want of stability of the magnificent public road our Public Works Department congratulates itself over. The steam-roller apparently proved too heavy for the road, or the foundations gave way, for the front roller of the engine was partly buried in a big chasm which had been insufficiently filled in, being an inlet to a new nullah. This road, it seems, was constructed with the idea that nothing heavier than bicycles or rickshaws would pass over it. The small steam-roller proved too much for it, with the result that the roller has been temporarily put out of action. It is customary in rural districts in England to post a notice to the effect that such and such a bridge is not allowed to be crossed by traction engines or steam-rollers. It will now be necessary to apply this notice to our local roads. About 8 o'clock, fifty men from the R.A. were commanded to assist in excavating the roller, but there was small likelihood of its being moved.

"Query's" letter is held over until our issue of to-morrow.

A young Cochinchinese, named Nguyen-van-Thoi, has obtained his diploma of B.A. in Paris. He is the first of his race to accomplish this.

The *Malay Mail* hears that Port Swettenham is to be opened for goods traffic on the first of next month, after which date steamers will cease to unload at Klang.

The German Emperor has conferred the rank of non-commissioned officer upon each of the German guard who took part in the defence of the Legation under the command of Lieut. Count von Soden.

Mr. W. W. Rookhill, U. S. Commissioner, is considered at the State Department at Washington to have rendered admirable service during his stay at Peking, and it is said, a high-diplomatic appointment in Europe will be offered to him.

The *Vengeance*, battleship, which is being hastened forward at Portsmouth for service on the China Station, is to be ready for her gun trials by the first week in September. Her 12-in. guns can be loaded at any degree of training and elevation.

Reports from Brussels again affirm that the Russian Minister of Finance, M. Witte, proceeds soon to Ostend, where he will have an interview with King Leopold. M. Witte's visit is connected with the formation of a Franco-Belgian and Russian Syndicate for the construction of new railways in China and Persia.

Mr. Moon, M.P. for North St. Panors, in his speech on the China debate on the 26th ult., named Mr. Archibald Little as a man whose merits had not met with the recognition they deserved. (Very hearty cheers from different parts of the House.) But for his getting the steamer built in accordance with his plans, after so many years' study of the river, and getting up to Chungking on the 20th June of last year, many, if not all, of the British subjects there would, he believed, have been killed.

A correspondent writes to the *Standard* that the overtures Russia is supposed to be making to Japan are to be backed in a more tangible form by a loan from France to assist Japan in her present financial difficulties. This loan would presumably be backed in a way by Russia, a position that Japan could scarcely accept, whilst we may point out that France is apparently getting weary of playing the accommodating banker for Russia. Apart from the story, Japan would in return probably be asked for terms which she could not agree to.

The *Cologne Gazette* is of opinion that the Powers have every reason to be satisfied with the composition of the new Chinese Foreign Office. It states that in diplomatic quarters in Peking the choice of Prince Ching as head of the new office is regarded as a very happy one and as a proof of the sincerity of the Chinese desire for peace. Our Rhenish contemporary, speaking of Wang Wen-shao, describes him as an opponent of the anti-foreign party, who in the beginning of the year unsuccessfully denounced him to the Emperor.

Mr. Edward Solbé, who died at Bromley, Kent, on the 27th ult., at the age of 59 years, was appointed a student interpreter in China in 1863, becoming a third-class assistant in 1867, and a second-class in the following year. He was acting interpreter at Chefoo in 1869, and for a time filled the post of Acting Consul. He was promoted to be a first-class assistant in 1871. He was acting interpreter at Ningpo, and in 1872 was promoted to be an interpreter. He retired on a pension in 1874. He later on acted as secretary of the Central Consular Office at Westminster.

"Colonel," in a letter to the *Times*, points out that the protracted warfare in South Africa seems to have placed the privations and gallant exploits of our sailors and soldiers of the China Field Force considerably in the shade. He advocates a hearty and grateful reception being accorded to the late Commander-in-Chief Sir Edward Seymour, and to his officers and men, shortly expected to arrive in H. M. *Centurion*, of which little notice appears in public print. It has been suggested that they should on debarkation be permitted to wear the ribbon pending the actual presentation of the war medals.

LOWER LASCAR ROW HOUSE COLLAPSE.

An enquiry was held yesterday into the cause of the house collapse in Lower Lascar Row on the 21st inst.

Mr. Tooker stated that he had inspected the place. At the time of the collapse the building had been undergoing alterations and additions. Three kitchen floors were being put in, but the old ones were not interfered with.

Mr. Tooker suggested that Mr. Crisp, he called, as he had seen a large amount of new tiles, which had been kept on an upper floor, and to which he attributed the disaster. Mr. Crisp stated that he had found about half a ton of new tiles, which had been kept on an upper floor. This most probably caused the collapse. He also stated that the prevailing mode of building the floor-beams into the wall caused dry rot, whereas, if they were exposed to the air, they would last longer. It was the architect's fault. Mr. Crisp produced some pieces of a rotten beam taken from the collapsed building to show how it had been hollowed out with dry rot. It was this faulty construction which caused the collapse. Mr. Tooker, recalled, said, it was not faulty construction. At the time the building in question was built, the building of floors into the bricks was permitted. In the new Ordinance this was not permitted, and it was not done now. Also the half ton of tiles, while they might have hastened the fall of the building, did not actually cause it. It would have collapsed anyhow.

Dr. Bell also gave evidence as to the man Chan Ahin, who had been killed by the collapse. His witness concluded that the collapse was caused by the rotten condition of flooring and wooden supports.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 28th August, 11.50 p.m.

PRINCE CHUN'S DELAY AT BASLE.

Prince Chun remains for the present at Basle. The explanation given is the Prince's indisposition, but the *Daily News* correspondent says that the delay is due to political reasons, the Kaiser declining to receive the Mission until the Protocol has been signed.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 27th August.

MR. KRUGER AND LORD KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Kruger, being interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, indignantly denied that the Boer warfare was irregular. Lord Kitchener's proclamation, he said, would only intensify resistance, and the only basis for peace was complete independence of the Republics, and pardon for the Colonial Afrikaners.

LONDON, 27th August.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

M. Constant, French Ambassador to Turkey, has left Constantinople, and it is officially announced that his departure implies a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. France is not satisfied with the irade issued by the Sultan in regard to the quays question, but insists on the settlement of the claims of all French subjects also.

SOUTH AFRICA—CONVOY ATTACKED BY BOERS.

A squadron of Yeomanry whilst escorting a convoy were attacked by the Boers, losing nine killed and twenty-three wounded. The attack was repulsed.

BARON MILNER AT CAPE TOWN.

Baron Milner met with a splendid reception on his arrival at Cape Town.

AFRIKANER LEADER ARRESTED.

Mr. Morrison, an Afrikaner leader in the Cape Parliament, is under arrest on his own farm.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (SIR HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

Hon. Col. L. F. BROWN, R.E. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General).

Hon. Commander R. M. RUNSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. C. McI. MESSER (Acting Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Acting Director of Public Works).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, C.M.G.

Hon. J. THURBURN.

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

Hon. Wei A YUK.

Mr. C. CLEMENT (Acting Clerk of Councils).

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a report on the New Territory during the second year of British Administration, which has already been extensively dealt with in the *Press* and correspondence regarding increase of salaries of subordinate officers in the Civil Service of the Colony.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Financial Minutes Nos. 48 to 56, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

OTHER PAPERS.

There were laid on the table a report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee at a meeting held on the 29th ult., and a report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on the same day, when a discussion took place on the subject of providing a refuse destructor. The reports were adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING LAW COMMITTEE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid on the table reports of proceedings of the Standing Law Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend and consolidate the laws relating to stamps and stamp duty in the Colony of Hongkong, and on the Bill entitled an Ordinance for authorising the construction of a tramway within the Colony of Hongkong. He moved their adoption.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS laid on the table a copy of additional bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board in reference to the prevention of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease, and moved their adoption. He said:—The object of these bye-laws is to enable the Sanitary Board to take action at present, or at any period when any plague is prevalent in the Colony, for the disinfection of premises. The necessity of this must be obvious to hon. members when they consider the number of bodies found in the streets and the number of people suffering from the disease who leave the Colony. I therefore beg leave to move the adoption of the bye-laws.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded. The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Before these bye-laws are passed, it would be well if the Hon. Acting Director of Public Works would inform hon. members how the expense that will be incurred in carrying them out is to be met.

Mr. CHATHAM—With regard to the question raised by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, sir, the expense at present incurred in such work is met from the vote for plague, and I therefore

take it that any expenditure incurred in the carrying out of the steps proposed would be defrayed from the same source.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I am anxious to know more about this subject before we finally adopt these bye-laws. The question is—who is to pay for any damage that is done in the process of disinfection? For instance, a case occurred the other day in which, by no fault whatever of the sanitary authorities, who disinfected the house indicated to them, two wrong houses were disinfected. The fact remains that a claim for \$50 was sent in to Government, and was paid, very properly paid. That claim of \$50 was for damage that had been done to property in the house in carrying out the disinfection. When we come to multiply that by thousands, I think it is well for us to consider whether or not these expenses to repay the loss that apparently does take place in this process of disinfection should be paid by the Colony. That is the reason I should like to have an understanding on the subject. Personally, I think that in a case of this kind, where the object is to benefit the population, the Colony should bear the expense.

Mr. POLLOCK—I think the ordinary rule of law would apply to a case like this. Supposing there has been any negligence in carrying out the work, and as a result damage was done, the officers in charge of the operations should be responsible. I would submit, sir, it would be only fair, where such damage is due to negligence, that compensation should be paid to the party injured by such negligence.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The question is not one of negligence. It is a question of damage done to things in the houses that will suffer, and must suffer, however carefully handled.

Mr. POLLOCK—If there is no negligence, there will be no cause of action. I take it that when disinfection is going on the greatest care is exercised by the officers in charge.

HIS EXCELLENCY—There are articles that must be injured, no matter how great the care taken. If there is to be disinfection, there must be a certain amount of valuable property must be damaged in the process. The proposal to be carried out is a precautionary measure when there is no plague—to disinfect the entire city. Taking one quarter, and only a quarter, a very large amount of damage must be done by the disinfection. Who is to pay for that? These bye-laws are laid before the Council at the instance of the Sanitary Board, who ask for immense powers. At the same time, we must take into consideration the rights of the individual—the right to be protected from loss or compensated for injury done to property in consequence of what may be a very necessary precaution, if adopted by the Government.

Mr. POLLOCK—I think that any damage necessarily done in pursuance of statutory authority would not be recoverable in a court of law.

Dr. Ho Kai—I think, after the expression of opinion by the Hon. Acting Attorney-General, that the law on the point that has been raised is very clear. Still, I think it would be better to defer consideration of these bye-laws until the next meeting. I am very unwilling to oppose such bye-laws as these, because I quite agree that during a non-epidemic time we should prepare ourselves to meet the disease should it again make its appearance by sea, that every house is clean. I also think that Government should make provision for compensating people for loss sustained in this disinfecting process during a non-epidemic time, and not make them suffer financially.

Suppose you disinfect my house simply because my next-door neighbour has had plague in his house, and you damage my property, I cannot go to law with the certainty of recovering the amount of that damage. You say to me that I ought to sacrifice a certain expenditure for the public good, but though I may be willing to submit to the inconvenience and trouble entailed upon me in having my house disinfected, I do not see the justice of asking me to sacrifice hundreds of dollars for the public good without getting compensation, because at that time you cannot say that disinfection was necessary.

Under these circumstances I think that those Chinese who occupy the house should be properly compensated for any damage done to their property. It would be perhaps more desirable, however, to adjourn this matter until the next meeting, to give hon. members of Council some little time to think it over.

Mr. Whitehead—I beg leave to second the proposal of the Hon. Member opposite. If disinfection cannot be done without certain damage being caused, I think compensation should be granted out of the public funds.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was in favour of the proposal to discuss the matter later.

Mr. MAY—I should like, sir, to remove an impression in the mind of the hon. member on my right. He says that in plague time only the houses that actually have cases of plague in them are disinfected. That is not so. I beg to refer the Council to bye-law No. 8, one of the bye-laws printed under item 7. The powers of the Sanitary Board are that when plague is prevalent they can declare any section of the city to be infected with plague, and appoint officers to go into every house in that area, and if he thinks the house wants cleansing and disinfecting he is empowered to cleanse and disinfect it, whether they had plague there or not.

But the Board cannot do that until plague is actually epidemic. These powers have been exercised by myself and other officers, and I have never known yet of any claim for compensation on account of damage done by that disinfection, nor of any claims by the Chinese population for damage done to goods. It must be remembered, sir, that these houses are principally the houses of the poor class, whose goods and chattels are not numerous, but any officer entrusted with this power would remove such articles as would be destroyed by the disinfection process. All the Board wants to do is to go one step further, and instead of having to wait till plague is actually epidemic in the city in order to take these steps, to get a little further ahead of the plague and take these same steps before there is any plague at all. The only difference is that what is done at present when plague is prevalent. I may say, sir, that I believe that if officers of intelligence and discretion are chosen—as they always are chosen, in fact—no difficulties will occur. I should be the last to wish to see any hardship inflicted on the native population, and I have only thought it right to make these remarks in order to remove the impression evident in the minds of some of the speakers.

The proposal to postpone the matter until next meeting of the Council was, then put to the meeting and carried.

OTHER SANITARY BYE-LAWS.

Referring to other sanitary bye-laws for the disinfection of infected premises, the ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS asked—I presume this item will also stand over?

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think it ought to be agreed to let the item stand over.

CORAL AND SHELL-FISHING.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD gave notice that at next meeting of Council he would ask—Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary inform the Council the approximate number of fishermen employed in taking coral and shell from the sea adjoining the New Territory and the names of the places where and about

the extent of ground over which such fishing is carried on?

QUESTIONS.—1. CLAIMS TO LAND IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary lay upon the Council table a return showing—(1) the number of claims to land in the New Territory sent in up to 30th June, 1901; and (2) the number of claims which had been finally disposed of by the Land Court up to that date? Also will the Honourable Member inform the Council what progress has been made, with the Survey of the New Territory?

COLONIAL SECRETARY—In reply to the question of the hon. member, I beg to lay on the table a report on the progress made with the survey in the New Territory.

The report was as follows:—

Number of claims received and settled by the Land Court from 1st June, 1900, to 18th July, 1901.—Total claims received, 37,929; finally settled, 23,457.

During season 1899-1900, an area of 35,275.77 acres, containing 226,588 fields, was surveyed on the 16 inch scale. This area includes—(1) the cultivation lying to the south of the Kowloon Hills; the whole of the New Territories, sub-Districts San Tin, Sheung Shui, Han Yuen, Fan Ling and Lung Yuen-tai of District Sheung U; and the District of Luk Yuen.

During season 1900-1901, a total area of 9,024 acres, containing 130,857 fields, was surveyed 550 acres being on the 10 inch scale and the remainder 8,474 acres on the 32 inch scale.

This area includes the following sub-districts of the Sheung U District, namely—Hap Wo, Lam Tsan, Kei Hang and Sham Wan, and the following sub-districts of Sheung U District, namely—Lai Mahang, Ha Po, Wohang, and Nam Yuen. Also the Islands Cheung Chau, Peng Chau and Mak Wan and portions of Lantau at Tung Chung and Mui Wo.

Demarcation.—The area surveyed during season 1900-1901, namely, 9,024 acres, has also been demarcated and 2,133.32 acres south of the Kowloon Hills.

During the recess season of 1900, a survey on the 64-inch scale was made of Kowloon City for the Land Court.

I should say that at the very outside, about 25,000 acres remain to be done.

Total area surveyed and demarcated up to date (from November, 1899, to July, 1901):—

Area surveyed on 10 inch scale.	Area surveyed on 32 inch scale.	Total area surveyed.	Number of fields surveyed.	Area demarcated up to date.
35,275.77	9,024.00	44,300.00	358,445	11,167.32

2. EXPENDITURE ON THE NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer lay upon the Council table a statement showing the total expenditure incurred in connection with the New Territory from the date of the lease thereof, viz., 9th June, 1898, to 30th June, 1901, and the total revenue collected from the said New Territory during the same period, the principal items under both heads to be shown separately.

In reply to the question, the ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER laid on the table a statement showing the revenue and expenditure in the New Territory from June, 1898, to 30th June, 1901. The total revenue was \$41,014.33, and the total expenditure \$736,572.81.

3. THE ALLEGED DISCONTENT IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Has the attention of the Honourable the Captain Superintendent of Police been directed to the fact that the Chinese who appear in the *China Mail* of 22nd, 25th, and 28th inst., in the *Telegraph*, 27th, 28th, and in the *Daily Press* of 24th and 25th inst., in respect of discontent among the European members of the Police Force and the Gael Staff, and will the Honourable Member inform the Council to the correctness or otherwise of the allegations and statements therein made?

Mr. MAY—The reply to the first part of the question is—No. In reply to the second part of the question, I have to say that with the exception of five complaints by junior police officers for having been passed over for promotion, one by a constable against a sergeant for insubordination, and three complaints by constables against bar-boys in the eastern for insubordination, no complaints have reached me from any member of the Police Force or any members of the Gael staff, and I decline to recognise or discuss any complaints which are not made to me through the appointed official channels.

4. BUILDING COLLAPSES IN THE COLONY.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honourable the Director of Public Works lay upon the Council table, a statement showing:—

(1) The number of buildings in the Colony which have fallen down from 1st January, 189

been received from His Majesty's Government that the course suggested shall not be permitted.

7. THE STATEMENT PREPARED FOR MR. OSBORNE.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honorable the Colonial Secretary inform the Council, whether the statement already prepared by the Medical Officer of Health and the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, by direction of the President, asked for by Mr. Osborne at the Sanitary Board meeting held on the 8th instant, showing what recommendations the Board and its Officers have made during the past ten years in respect of additional Markets, additional Public Latrines, additional Public Urinals, and how far such recommendations had been carried out?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the return asked for.

8. MR. OSBORNE'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Will the Honorable the Colonial Secretary inform the Council, whether the Government have telegraphed, urging on the Colonial Office the imperative necessity, in the interests of the trade and the shipping of the port, of selecting and appointing a thoroughly experienced officer, first-class in every respect, to take charge of the Professional Department (in succession to Mr. R. D. Osborn), and of the ever increasing duties of that department in respect of roads, streets, buildings, drainage, water-works, and the many important public works now in progress and in contemplation directly connected with the sanitation of the Colony?

COLONIAL SECRETARY—The answer to the question of the last, namely is in the negative.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—In consequence of the answer to the last question, I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council I will move—That in the opinion of this Council a thoroughly experienced officer of first-class ability in every respect and of considerable professional standing should be secured to fill the office of Director of Public Works, to till the office of Director of Public Works, and that this Council would willingly entertain any proposals which might be made by the Government for the provision of a better salary than that hitherto paid.

JURY CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Jury Consolidation Ordinance, 1897.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

PROBATE ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 3 of 1897).

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1898 (Ordinance No. 36 of 1898).

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the manufacture of gunpowder and of fireworks, and to regulate the sale and conveyance of gunpowder.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

NATURALIZATION.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the naturalization of *Siu Yun-fat, alias Siu Yung-lung, alias Siu Kwok-yeung, alias Siu Kiu-ming, alias Siu Yin-ping.*

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council thereupon went into committee on the Bill, and on resuming, there being no amendments, the Bill was read a third time.

TO VALIDATE CROWN LEASES.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to validate Crown leases heretofore made of foreshore and submerged lands within the territorial waters of the Colony for reclamation and other purposes and to legalize and facilitate the making of such leases hereafter.

The objects and reasons of the Bill are as follows:

1. A very large number of Crown leases, including the demised land portions of the foreshore and seabed, have from time to time been granted in this Colony, most frequently for purposes of reclamation and with a view to meet the requirements of commerce and to facilitate the handling of the large traffic of Hongkong.

2. Owing to the extremely limited quantity of level ground with a deep water frontage provided by nature in this Colony, extensive reclamations have been absolutely necessary, not only for sanitary reasons connected with overcrowding, but also to enable the trade of the port to be carried on.

3. This necessity has been universally recognised, and although the theory of the granting of leases of portions of the foreshore and of the seabed together with rights of fishing and navigation and with rights or alleged rights of access to the sea, it has, nevertheless, been felt that the public and the Colony as a whole have been gainers by the reclamations rather than losers.

4. The most extensive reclamations hitherto undertaken out of the cases in which such authority has been obtained, the interference with rights has been so insignificant as to occasion little or no inconvenience and to call for no complaint.

5. It is, however, desirable to obtain statutory validity for such past Crown leases as have, to any extent, interfered with public or private rights, and also to obtain statutory authority for the granting in the future of Crown leases of portions of the foreshore or of the sea in cases where the Governor in Council considers such leases expedient.

6. The proviso in section 2 is inserted to prevent any interference *ex post facto* with a judgment of the Supreme Court regarding *Lantau Marine Lot No. 2*, in which case the Court held that a Crown lease could not operate so as to deprive certain fishermen of their prescriptive right to take coral and shells from the sea.

7. The further proviso in section 3 is made to clear that it is not intended to interfere with the rights, or alleged rights, of holders of *Marine Lots*, with regard to sea-access in front of their respective lots.

8. When the agreement for granting a lease requires the laying out of certain sums in building, &c., within a certain time, the law requires the granting of the lease, it is usually held that the conditions have been fulfilled. This is why it has been deemed necessary to insert the words "and all agreements for the granting of such leases" and also to mention that I have received various suggestions with reference to this Bill, some from the Hon. Senior Member and some from the Hon.

Member representing the Chamber of Commerce. The Senior Unofficial Member raised two points under clause 3 of the Bill. The first was as to the granting of land otherwise than by auction. I think, sir, it is unnecessary to make any amendment in the clause of the Bill upon that point, because at the present time no power exists to grant land except by auction. With regard to another point raised by the Hon. Senior Unofficial Member, one in the last line but one of the third paragraph of clause 3 of the Bill, hon. members will see that the provisions of that particular part of the clause read as follows:—

"Provided also that this section shall not be deemed to authorise the grant of any Crown lease which would derogate from or be inconsistent with the special rights of sea-access (if any) of any holder of a *Marine Lot*, holding under a Crown lease, without the consent of such holder."

The most of the views of the Hon. Senior Unofficial Member, I propose to submit to the words "any *Lot*" for the words "Marine Lot." With regard to the objection raised by the Hon. Member representing the Chamber of Commerce, a sentence was made by him in a letter which I received from him this morning would move Rule 52 of the Standing Orders for the purpose of the amendment of the Bill in the Chinese language translation of the Bill in the Chinese language, together with a notice calling upon all persons whose rights or interests of property may be affected thereby. With reference to that point, and apart from the question of necessity, with which I shall deal presently, at the same time, with all due respect to the Hon. Member, that is not a motion which properly comes under Rule 52 of the Standing Orders and Orders.

With regard to the necessity for such procedure, I would draw attention to the second paragraph of the third clause of this Bill, where provision is made for due notice being given in the *Gazette* to parties interested. It has been pointed out, however, that as regards that notice it would be well that a proclamation should be made in the Chinese language, and posted up near the site of the property affected, because the *Gazette* has a limited circulation only. I propose on that point to move an amendment, when the Council goes into committee on the Bill, that the words "three months" in the second paragraph of clause 3 of the Bill, the following words be inserted:—And also shall be published by proclamation in the Chinese language, which proclamation shall be publicly posted in some suitable place near the site of the point property."

With regard to another point suggested raised by the Hon. Member, who suggested that there might be an amendment at the end of clause 3 of the Bill to empower parties to appeal to the Supreme Court. I am of opinion that any objection will be carefully considered and any equitable claim for compensation fully gone into by His Excellency the Governor in Council. Resort to law will only lead to delay. I beg, sir, to move the second reading of this Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Sir, the private rights and interests of a large number of Chinese in the Colony are affected by this Bill, and I submit that the Ordinance should not be proceeded with until those Chinese whose interests are thus affected have been given an opportunity of being heard. To proceed with this Bill before that has been done, I think, by unreasonable and unjust, and I beg to move—

"That under Rule 52 of the Standing Orders and Orders, the second reading of this Bill be postponed until a translation of the Bill in the Chinese language shall have been published in the New Territory, together with a notice calling upon all persons whose rights or interests of property may be affected by it to bring their objections before the Council by petition within one month from the date of the issue of such notice."

His EXCELLENCY—I think the Hon. Member will find that his resolution is not in order, as it does not come under Rule 52.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—Then, sir, with your permission I will move that the second reading of the Bill be postponed. In connection with this matter I addressed to the learned Acting Attorney-General on the 22nd of this month. The letter is a long one, and will be handed to the Press for publication. Mr. Whitehead intimated.

Dr. Ho Kai seconded the amendment, which was lost, only three voting for it. Mr. Whitehead, Dr. Ho Kai, and Mr. Wei A Yau.

These three members voted against the motion for the second reading of the Bill, which was carried by a majority.

The Council then went into committee on the Bill, and the amendments proposed by the Acting Attorney-General were agreed to.

Mr. WHITEHEAD—I move that the following words be added after the word "Council," the last word in paragraph 2 of clause 3:—

"And his decision thereon shall be notified in writing to the objectors; and if within one month from the date of such notice an application has been made to the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction for leave to appeal from such decision, such decision shall be final and binding."

This amendment was also lost.

The third reading of the Bill was not moved on the Council resuming, because of the amendments that had been made.

TRAMWAYS ORDINANCE.

The Hon. C. P. CHATER moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the scope of the Tramways Ordinance, 1883 (No. 6 of 1883), and the Tramways Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1893 (No. 18 of 1893). He said—I think I could not do better than place before your Excellency and the hon. members of this Council the reasons of this Bill, which are as follows: The surviving promoters under Ordinance of 1883 having parted, for valuable consideration, with their rights, if any, under that Ordinance so far as Tramways 1 to 5 are concerned, and a Company being now desirous of starting a Tramway in this Colony which would conflict with the lines of route of the said Tramways Nos. 1 to 5, for the operations of such company, and that the provisions of Ordinance of 1883, as far as they relate to the said Tramways Nos. 1 to 5, should be repealed, and this Bill so enacts accordingly.

Mr. BELL-IRVING seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council thereafter went into committee on the Bill, which passed the second reading.

STAMPS AND STAMP DUTY.

In Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend and consolidate the laws relating to stamps and stamp duty in the Colony of Hongkong, the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the alterations made by the Standing Law Committee on the Bill were very few. The amendments, which numbered three, were agreed to.

The HON. C. P. CHATER moved that the Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance for authorising the construction of a tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

Mr. BELL-IRVING seconded.

Mr. BELL-IRVING seconded.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the report of the Standing Law Committee on the Bill. There were altogether fifteen amendments for the consideration of the Council.

Col. BROWNE—I should like to ask the Attorney-General whether clause 19 covers the case of the Tramway Company laying return wires. We referred the matter to the War Office, and after consultation with experts they came to the conclusion that return wires will have to be laid by the company.

Mr. POLLOCK—That is a matter, I think, that will have to be considered later, with other matters. With reference to another point, it seems to me that the service of the tramway charged if unfortunately the tramway is charged for the service of the tramway. I do not know whether the General Officer commanding the Troops has any specific amendment to make regarding the point.

Col. BROWNE—I beg to move, sir, that it be provided that in no such case shall the amount charged exceed the ordinary tram fares.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Bill was thereupon considered in its various sections and agreed to as amended.

The Council then resumed.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of five hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents, to defray the charges of the year 1900.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

There were nine minutes down for consideration. In the first the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$11,967 to meet the cost of the erection of certain markets, &c., to be used as public baths.

ABSTRACT.

Markets, including tubs, &c., \$3,585.00

Firewood, wages of attendants, &c., 1,380.00

Subsequent expenditure up to 31st August, namely, 82 days, at 876 6,992.00

Total, \$11,967.00

The CHAIRMAN—This is a question which hon. members are undoubtedly acquainted with, and requires no explanation from me.

Mr. POLLOCK—May I ask how many markets?

Mr. CHAIRMAN—I am sorry I have forgotten the exact number just now, but there is a considerable number in existence.

The CHAIRMAN—If the Hon. Attorney-General wants these figures he can be applied with them, I suppose?

Mr. CHAIRMAN—Oh, certainly.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,000 in aid of the vote "Repairs to Government House Furniture and Incidental Expenses."

The CHAIRMAN—I think this vote explains itself.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$21,000 in aid of the following votes:—

PUBLIC WORKS, ANNUALLY RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

1. Maintenance of Telegraphs, \$8,000

2. Maintenance of Praya Wall and Piers, 2,000

3. Maintenance of Waterworks, Kowloon, 6,000

4. Maintenance of Macadamised Roads in Victoria, 5,000

5. Maintenance of Concerted Roads in Victoria, 2,000

6. Water Account, 3,000

Total, \$21,000

The CHAIRMAN—Hon. members will be glad to see that provision is being made for the roads in Victoria. I am sure we all agree it is necessary that great attention should be paid to our roads, and to have them as satisfactory as possible. We all desire to see the roads in this Colony a credit to the Colony and to those who are in any way responsible for them.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,750 in aid of the following votes in the Post Office:—

Incidental Expenses at the Agencies, \$1,500.00

Commission on Money Orders, \$1,250.00

Total, \$2,750.00

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$12,000 to meet the cost to be incurred on account of the erection of two temporary markets, one opposite the Sailors' Home and one adjoining the new Harbour Office, during the current year.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,000 in aid of the vote of \$1,000 for the erection of a Home for Quarantined Dogs under the heading "Public Works Extraordinary."

The CHAIRMAN explained that this additional sum was needed in order that the dogs should be comfortably housed.

The vote was agreed to.

In the next minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$36,177.07 in aid of the following votes:—

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

1. Yaumati Nullah, \$250.00

2. Gao Extension, 927.07

3. Taiipo Road, 35,000.00

Total, \$36,177.07

The CHAIRMAN—Should hon. members desire information with regard to these items, the Hon. Director of Public Works will be glad to supply it.

Mr. POLLOCK—With regard to item 3, how far will that carry the work?

Mr. CHAIRMAN—The work is now in progress up to Taiipo itself.

The expenditure on this road as far as Taiipo, excluding a small balance which will have to be voted next year. There will be no difficulty in completing the road as far as Taiipo by the end of this year.

The vote was agreed to.

In the last minute the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$700 for "Furniture and Incidental Expenses," Registrar General's Department.

The vote was agreed to.

This was all the business.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 29th August.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

ILLEGAL OPTIUM.

Wong Fong, a shop-keeper of Central Market, who was recently charged with unlawful possession of 41 taels 6 mace prepared opium, and released on \$1,000 bail, was called up yesterday to answer to the charge.

Mr. Deacon, Jr., prosecuted on behalf of the opium-farmer, and Mr. Reece defended.

Mr. Deacon said that defendant was arrested as he was leaving a launch. He had 41 taels 6 mace prepared opium, and 40 opium-certificates in his possession. The certificates covered the amount of opium, the only distinction was that they were pink, such as are issued by the license of the opium-farmer in the New Territory. Such certificates were only granted for consumption in the New Territory. The certificates for Hongkong were white. The certificates were practically the same in form and detail; the only difference was in the colour.

According to Ordinance of 1891, section 12, every person having the right to sell opium must deliver to the purchaser a certificate in form and detail as approved by the Government, from time to time. These certificates did not contain the details required by the law. It was to see certificates contained the proper details?

The certificates found on defendant did not contain the proper details. It was the business of the license of the opium-farmer to see certificates were made out correctly.

Mr. Reece—I should like to know what my friend means by "correct certificate." Correct in what?

Mr. Deacon—The certificates are not numbered as required by sub-section of the Ordinance. Mr. Deacon then asked His Worship to order an interpreter to make a translation of one of the certificates, all being alike.

His Worship consented. The counsel for the prosecution then continued, saying: that under the terms of agreement with the opium-farmer—

Mr. Reece—I object—your Worship, to any evidence being put in, about any terms of agreement between the opium-farmer and license.

Mr. Deacon—I am only giving the history of the case.

Mr. Reece—You have no right to put in any evidence. It is but a waste of the time of the Court.

Mr. Deacon—I have a right to put in anything in stating my case.

Mr. Reece—What you stated is quite irrelevant.

The Court agreed with counsel for defence, and Mr. Deacon's statement was ruled out.

Mr. Deacon then continued speaking of the validity of the certificates, saying they were not valid.

Mr. Deacon informed this was a matter for the Court to decide.

Mr. Deacon—Quite so, your Worship. Then it comes to this: has defendant a valid certificate?

His Worship—He says he has.

Mr. Deacon—Whether valid or not, who is responsible for the correctness of the certificate? I simply put it to your Worship that defendant has not got a valid certificate, and the translation when finished will prove it.

On the 21st inst. he saw defendant coming ashore from a launch on Lee Koo Wharf. He carried a bundle. Witness asked him what he had in the bundle: defendant answered, "Medicine." Witness questioned again he admitted he had opium. Witness asked him for certificates, and defendant produced forty (some produced in Court). He saw by their colour—pink—that they were certificates from the New Territory. He had had orders from his master to arrest all men having opium with pink certificates, because the opium of the New Territory is cheaper. Witness asked defendant what he would do with opium. The latter answered "Sell it."

By Mr. Reece—His employer was the opium-farmer, Chin Wah, of Hongkong and the New Territory. He did not know the license of the opium right of the New Territory. He could not read English, and did not know if chop on certificates was correct as he could not read Chinese either. He only arrested defendant because his opium-certificates were pink, and he had orders to do so. The opium was good, and the certificates covered the whole. He took defendant with the opium and certificates to the Central Station, and saw Inspector Warnock there.

The Inspector then went to take the charge. Witness then went to the opium-farmer, insisting that defendant be looked up. He did not know the full contents of the letter. Prepared opium is cheaper in the New Territory than in Hongkong.

The translation being completed was then handed in, and it was seen that the certificates were not numbered, and in place of the purchaser's name was written the Chinese character *Chi*. This finished the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Reece then called Inspector Warnock, who stated as follows:—First witness came with defendant, certificates, and opium to the station, and wanted defendant charged with being in unlawful possession of prepared opium without a valid certificate. Witness looked at the opium and found it all right. The certificates covered the amount of the opium, and appeared valid, and Inspector Warnock, the station interpreter could not read Chinese. Witness then referred the certificates to the opium-farmer. After a while the officer came back with a chit from the opium-farmer. The chit was lost, but witness remembered the contents.

Mr. Deacon—I object, your Worship, to the contents of the note being recited by witness, at least until I know how the note was lost.

Witness in reply stated he had destroyed the note. It said to charge defendant with being in unlawful possession of prepared opium without a valid certificate.

By Mr. Deacon—He was told by the station interpreter that the opium certificates were for the New Territory, and no good elsewhere. That was the reason why he told the witness officer to go to the opium-farmer. Witness knew that certificates must have certain details according to the Ordinance; but he did not look them over carefully.

Re-examined by Mr. Reece, he said he knew no reason why the certificates should not be valid.

His Worship—That is for me to decide.

Mr. Reece said the charge was a false, frivolous, and vexatious one. The facts were simply these:—The opium-farmer gave orders to stop the bringing of opium into the Colony from his sub-farmer at the New Territory, as it was cheaper and would curtail all his profits. However, there was nothing in the Ordinance to stop a man from buying opium in the New Territory from the licensee and taking it with him to Hongkong. How would it be if the opium-farmer were to divide

Hongkong into a 100 districts, and sublet the sale of opium in 99, reserving one district for himself? How could anyone stop the opium of one district being brought into another? Another argument put forward by his friend was that the certificates were not valid, as they had no numbers and no name of purchaser. The Chinese character *Chi* opposite the opium-farmer's stamp stood for the number; and if the seller instead of writing in the purchaser's real name chooses to put in a fancy one, as is the habit with Chinese, it did not make the certificate invalid. As said before, the charge would ask His Worship to discharge the accused.

Mr. Deacon in reply said that he did not charge the defendant with bringing opium bought in the New Territory into Hongkong, as his learned friend seemed to imagine, but with unlawful possession of prepared opium without a valid certificate, and he would prove to His Worship that the certificate was not valid, as it did not contain the details prescribed in the Ordinance. The Chinese character could not stand for a number, as sub-section 2 of the Ordinance explicitly says that the certificates must be numbered consecutively. Nor was his friend's statement that the licensee could put a fancy instead of the real name of the purchaser in the certificate, worthy of a moment's consideration. The Ordinance prescribed the details, and they must be complied with or the certificate would not be valid. He would ask His Worship to inflict the full penalty.

His Worship, in summing up, said that there was no doubt that some detail had been omitted in the certificates in the matter of the number, but as it was a merely technical breach, he would inflict a nominal fine only.

Mr. Deacon—I beg your Worship to consider that it is a very large quantity of opium, and a small fine will not act as a deterrent. Besides the man said he intended to sell the opium.

Mr. Reece—That has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Deacon—It has considerably to do with it.

His Worship—I do not think it has any bearing on the case.

Mr. Deacon—I think it has, your Worship, and if you rule otherwise, I would respectfully ask your Worship to make a note of my statement.

His Worship—I fine defendant the sum of \$10.

Mr. Reece—I beg your Worship to order the return of the opium and certificates to my client, as he had fairly bought it, and only committed a technical breach.

Mr. Deacon—I object. I do not think it can be done, as the man has been convicted.

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TO LET.

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\$8 per month per head, or as per tariff.
LADIES' and FAMILY, as per tariff.
All Articles Disinfected.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs Glossed by
Machinery.
Californian Washermen employed. No clothes
sleep on premises.
DEPOT: 5, ICE HOUSE STREET.
F. G. ALLMAN, Manager.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1901. [2092]
CARTRIDGES.
NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTICE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resistant.
The Best Nitro-powder in the World.
PRICE OF 12-NODE CARTRIDGES:
Loaded with Powder. 87.40
Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.
Primrose Cases ... \$5.65
Pegamoid Cases ... 6.25
Ejector Brass Cases ... 6.90
5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.
Apply to
Wm. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunmakers,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1897. [1689]
CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
JUST LANDED A NEW STOCK OF
ELEY'S and KYNOC'S SPORT-
ING CARTRIDGES and NEWCASTLE
CHILLED SHOT.
20 BORE CARTRIDGES
16 " " " " " "
12 " " " " " "
10 " " " " " "
8 " " " " " "
Wm. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunmakers,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [121]

TO LET.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.
ELECTRIC FURNACES—TELEGRAPH WIRES IN
METEOROLOGY—ICE-FORMING IN WARM
WATER—THE HUMAN BODY AS A MICROBE
GARDEN—ALUMINIUM WELDING—BREATH-
ING OF BACTERIA AN ANIMAL NECESSITY
—THE BLOOD-RAIN PLANT—ACETYLENE
FLASH SIGNALS.
Industrial electric furnaces are divided by
M. Keller into three main types: arc furnaces,
which are of numerous varieties, including
multiple arc; resistance furnaces, in which
low tension currents pass between large elec-
trodes through the material to be fused, and
incandescence furnaces, with carbon blocks
that form an incandescent bed for the material.
The Gin and Lohaux furnace, of the resistance
type, uses as high as 10,000 amperes at low
voltage, taking as much as 1,300 horse-power
for a single furnace. The total power now
used in electric furnaces reaches 250,000, of
which calcium carbide represents 385,000;
aluminum, 27,000; copper, 11,000; and car-
borundum, 2,000. Recent processes include the
production of vanadium and ferro-chromium,
the combined production of phosphorus and
carbid, and the making of artificial corundum
by fusing lauzite. The construction of in-
dustrial furnaces has made such progress that,
while in 1897 the product of carbide was only
5 pounds per horse-power per 24 hours, the
yield with a new Gin and Lohaux furnace is
102 pounds, corresponding to a calorific
efficiency of 75 per cent.
Attracted by the shrill whistling of the wind
through a network of wires before a storm, Dr.
Eysen, a German, has made a novel investiga-
tion. He is now convinced that any unusual
disturbance in the telegraph wires foretells bad
weather, and that the character of the atmos-
pheric disturbances may be learned from the
sound. A deep sound of considerable strength
for instance, heralds slight showers of rain and
moderate winds within 30 to 48 hours, while a
sharp, shrill sound gives warning of high winds
with much rain or snow.
The anomaly of the forming of ice while the
water indicates a temperature considerably above
freezing has been explained by Herr Schult.
He finds the cold surface layer of water to be
very thin, so that the thermometer is affected
by the warmer water below. In the Grunden
Sea his special instrument indicated a surface
temperature of 0° C, while an ordinary thermo-
meter, penetrating the cold layer, rose to 3.4°
C within a yard of the spot where the ice was
forming.
Though born free from microbes, according
to Dr. Elie Metchnikoff, man soon picks up a
pretty extensive flora. Germs from air and
water lodge in the follicles of the skin and on
the moist mucous membranes, and within four
hours after birth several different kinds of
microbes are sometimes found in the intestines,
although they are usually first observed between
the tenth and twentieth hour. The digestive
organs develop the greatest variety. Dr.
Miller, of Berlin, has described more than
thirty species living in the mouth cavity, some
of those about the teeth being peculiar to the
mouth, while others appear also on the skin,
and are recognizable in the stomach and in-
testine. In the stomach, whose acid contents
greatly modify the bacterial life, thirty species
have been already distinguished, most of them
not found elsewhere in the digestive system.
In the small intestines the microbes vary
greatly with the food, bacilli pre-dominant,
and many new kinds are added
as they pass into the large intestine. Here the
microbes appear first and are most abundant,
about forty-five species—chiefly bacilli and
other bacteria—being known. The total num-
ber of distinct species of microbes in healthy
man may be roughly placed at between sixty
and seventy, but cannot be accurately estimated.
Beneficial microbes seem to act especially in
healing wounds and resisting harmful organisms,
while ordinarily harmless kinds appear to cause
disease—such as headaches, epilepsy, exhaustion
and certain skin affections, and even mental
disorders—by an undue increase. A lesson
drawn from the study of body microbes is that
man's evolution has not kept pace with his
changes of food and habits, and that his stomach
and large intestine are no longer needed, while
the small intestine—which alone is indispens-
able—could be reduced from six or seven yards
to a third of that length.
Aluminum surfaces are joined with great
difficulty on account of the thin film of oxide
that forms on heating. In the new process of
Max Schmidt, of Berlin, the two heated alu-
minum surfaces, slightly separated, are connected
to the cathode of an electric circuit, and a
graphite or platinum anode is passed between
them, scraping the edges and removing the
oxide in part mechanically and in part by
electrolytic reduction. The surfaces may then
be welded without pressure or hammering.
In a mathematical investigation, Herr Mueller
finds that the power-consumption of an
automobile is smallest when the weight is
equally distributed on both sides, and if the
four wheels are all as large as possible, eight
feet being the greatest safe wheel diameter.
Certain bacteria in the air are believed by
Kajanzin to be as essential to life as oxygen.
When animals were confined for some days in
a chamber of sterilized air, some died, others
lived but a short time after being taken out,
and the survivors showed symptoms of extreme
lassitude and weakness. It was proven that
the effects could not be due to starvation,
poisonous exhalations, or carbonic acid in the
air. The excrements showed deficient oxidation,
and it was concluded that the oxidizing fer-
ments of the tissues are supplied by bacteria
which enter the blood, and that cutting off
these bacteria led to an accumulation of in-
sufficiently oxidized products that exerted a
poisonous effect.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.
BUILDERS
KANG ON,
Contractor, 30, D'Aguiar Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanics engaged. Estimates given.
CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &c.
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Acra-
ted Waters. Dealers in Photographic
Requisites. Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1873.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.
JEWELLER
MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Holo-
n.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG,
The largest and most complete Studio in
Hongkong. Established 1857. Views,
Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil
Paintings, &c.; Ice House Street.
MEE CHEUNG,
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Devel-
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M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.

Bromide and Cyan Enlargements, and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
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Proofs read by Englishman.
STOREKEEPERS
F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sail-
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Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.

Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlery,
Provision and Coal Merchants. Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

WONG SANG & CO.

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chants, 144, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SELMUND.

43 and 45, Des Vaux Road. Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents,
and General Storekeepers. Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission ("Grey-
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Spence & Co.'s Commission.

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R. HAUGHTON & CO.,
Navy Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "Los PILIPINAS,"
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25
Pottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

DEOZ & CO.,
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY

COMPANY, LIMITED.
WASHING! WASHING! WASHING!
GENTLEMEN'S (Ordinary), at a fixed price of
\$8 per month per head, or as per tariff.
LADIES' and FAMILY, as per tariff.
All Articles Disinfected.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs Glossed by
Machinery.
Californian Washermen employed. No clothes
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DEPOT: 5, ICE HOUSE STREET.

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Wm. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunmakers,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [121]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With Chamber for 10 CARTRIDGES;
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [73]

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The only office in China having European
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Contractor, 30, D'Aguiar Street. Local
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ments of the tissues are supplied by bacteria
which enter the blood, and that cutting off
these bacteria led to an accumulation of in-
sufficiently oxidized products that exerted a
poisonous effect.

The lime-light used in night signals of the
German army has been supplanted by acetylene.
Mixed with a certain proportion of oxygen,
acetylene was found to give three times the
candle power of the lime-light, and its signals
could be flashed to a distance of five miles by
day and ten at night. The simplicity of the
acetylene apparatus is not the least advantage.
The oxygen needed for the lime-light is
transported in heavy cylinders, but what the
acetylene requires is generated in a small retort
in fifteen minutes and stored in a gas-bag.

An acetylene blowpipe, with a suitable supply
of oxygen, is found by M. G. L. Bourgeois to
give a temperature approaching that of the
electric arc. The oxygen is diluted with air, as
otherwise there will be a deposit of carbon and
other troubles.

THAT "LITTLE DISH."
How we do like a little dish of something
nice, served up hot!
Charles Lamb would have sold his shirt for a
tender sucking pig done to a turn. Doctor
Johnson used to say that a dish of tea was the
most fragrant of life's beverages. "Why, what
am I thinking of, I shall forget my own name
text," said Toby Tuck. "It's tripe—the best
tripe ever steamed." And his daughter Meg
smilingly gave him the basket, in which re-
posed a hot steaming dish of his favourite
meat.

My wife prepared nice, dainty little dishes
to tempt my appetite, said Mr. Henry White,
of that beautiful Devon town, Torquay, "but
somehow I seemed to have lost all inclination
for food, and after sitting at the table trying to
swallow a little, I used to say to her—
"It's no use, I can't eat it. You may as
well take it away." This sort of thing soon told
a tale, for one can't go without food for long
without losing strength. Seeing my condition,
a friend strongly advised me to try Selig's
Syrup. He said it had cured him and might
do me good.

My appetite no longer needed coaxing. I
could eat well-nigh everything that was put be-
fore me. Each dose seemed to give me life and
vigour. To-day, no matter what ails me,

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PYRRHUS"	On 5th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ULYSSES"	On 12th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"AGAMEMNON"	On 19th September.

FOR		HOMEWARDS:	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	.....	"STENTOR"	On 3rd September.
LONDON	.....	"IDOMENEUS"	On 17th September.
LONDON	.....	"AJAX"	On 1st October.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	.....	"ORESTES"	About 15th September.

(Taking Cargo at London Rates)

The S.S. "TYDEUS," from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, has arrived, and will leave for SHANGHAI and JAPAN on 30th inst. a.m.

For Freight, apply to

(Taking Cargo at London Rates)
The S.S. "TYDEUS" from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, has arrived, and will leave for SHANGHAI and JAPAN on 30th inst. a.m.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	* "CHANGSHA"	On 31st Aug., at 5 P.M.
CHUNKIANG & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 31st August.
TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 31st August.
NAGASAKI & KOBE	"KANSU"	On 31st Aug., at 5 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"FOOCHOW"	On 3rd September.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & MOJI	* TIENTSIN	On 3rd September.
MANILA	* TAIYUAN	On 10th September.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK, TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MEL. BOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 10th September.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Company's Steamship.

"SUISANG" will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [2194]

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, VLADIVOSTOK, also PORT ARTHUR.
if sufficient inducement offers.

THE Steamship
"PROTECTOR" will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 5 P.M.
For Freight, etc., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [2195]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR ANPING (via SWATOW AND AMOY).
THE Company's Steamship.

"MAIZURU MARU" will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1901. [18]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EASTERN" will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 5th September, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [2109]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE TO VICTORIA (B.C.) AND SEATTLE.
Calling also at Tacoma and carrying Cargo on through Bills of Lading to New York and other points of the United States in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.'S LINES.

THE Steamship
"MOYUNE" 4,646 tons, is due here on 8th September, and will have quick despatch.
For Rates of Freight and further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1901. [2202]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.I. American ship
"I. F. CHAPMAN" having arrived, is now ready to load for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBEG & CO.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1901. [1667]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U. S. MAIL LINES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"PERU"	SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
"COPTIC"	TUESDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	TUESDAY, 24th Sept., at Noon.
"GAELIC"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 25th Oct., at Noon.

THE P. M. S.S. Co.'s Steamship "PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 31st August, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers; and to the principal cities of the United States of America. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS. Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchandise Invoices will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1901.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"ATAKA" will be despatched for the above port on or about 10th September.
To be followed by the Steamship
"ANAPA" about 15th October, 1901.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [206]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship
"ANPING MARU" Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [19]

TO IMPORTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, having established a regular service of steamers from Seattle (Pacific Sound) to Japan, China and the Philippines, in conjunction with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINES of the United States, are prepared to contract for the conveyance of Goods from the Pacific Coast and interior points of U.S.A. to the Orient.

For further particulars, apply to
THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, NEW YORK; To the Agents of the Company at Japan, China, Philippines and Straits; FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., General Western Agents, SEATTLE; or to GEO. SUTHERLAND, General Agent for the East, SHANGHAI.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1901. [1624]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AMERICA, in connection with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CANTON every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [2137]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRASIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA" Captain A. Levi, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th September, p.m.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [6]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"GLEN" Captain T. Darke, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [2198]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.I. American Ship
"MANUEL LLANO" will load during September and October, sailing about 25th October.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1901. [1758]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A.I. American ship
"L. SCHEPP" Captain Kendall, will be ready to load on the 15th August for the above port, and will be despatched about the middle of September.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Hongkong, 18th July 1901. [1414]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"SUISANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon, the 31st instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [2193]

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"S.S. LONGSHIPS."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo ex s.s. Longships from New York are hereby notified that their Cargo transhipped at Singapore into the s.s. Prinz Heinrich, has now arrived, and is being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon.

Consignees are requested to immediately send in to the undersigned Original Bills of Lading, in exchange for which they will receive local Bills of Lading on which delivery can be obtained.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1901. [2155]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAKATA MARU" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY, 27th inst.
Goods not cleared by the 3rd proximo, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 6th proximo, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1901. [2192]

STEAMSHIP "INDUS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre, ex s.s. Tyne, and from Bordeaux, ex s.s. Ville de Valenciennes, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, the 28th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 2nd September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent to me on or before the 2nd September, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. DE CHAMPMOULIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1901. [2]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, MOJI, VLADIVOSTOK AND PORT ARTHUR.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [11]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TYDEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 31st instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 4th September will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 6th September. No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1901. [15]

LOVE.

COURTSHIP.

MARRIAGE.

By the famous author of
"How to be Happy Through Marriage," the
REV. E. J. HARDY,
MILITARY CHAPLAIN at HONGKONG.

The following Series of Articles on the above are appearing weekly in the Hongkong Daily Press:—

CHOICE IN MARRIAGE.

A young man once said to his chum: "The fortunate girl who gets a husband, has three qualifications—she must be handsome, rich, and a fool." "Why all that?" asked the friend. "Well, she must be handsome and rich, or else I won't have her; she must be a fool, or else she won't have me."

PROPOSING.

Many men find it the hardest thing in the world to propose. "A swain went one evening to the cottage of his beloved. 'She was sent by the fire, knitting, a cat at her feet. After a long silence he took the cat on his knees, and stammered out: 'Pussy, ask Lizzy if she'll marry me. Lizzy blushed, hesitated, then said: 'Pussy, you can tell Jamie I'll take him.'"

ENGAGED.

"Proposing to a girl, which was the subject of our last paper, is easy, indeed quite nice, compared to proposing to her father for her. For fathers and their daughters great resources are and are not, in this case, anxious to forward their resources."

THE WEDDING and the HONEYMOON.

A parish clerk said to the clergyman who was adding a homily to the marriage service: "Please to cut it short, sir; they've got the cat by the hour."

MARRIED A YEAR.

"The advice given gently over the stones, which is frequently given to inexperienced whips, may be respectfully suggested to the newly married. The first evil ailment which should be marked 'fingered' is the first year of married life."

LOVING THOUGH MARRIED.

"Shakespeare says that 'men are April when they woo, and December when they wed,' but not a few women can say of their husbands what Garrick's wife said of hers: 'He never was a husband to me; he was always a lover.'"

Hongkong, 17th August, 1901. [2096]

THE

CHINA AND JAPAN

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—

EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines as more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

Including:—

BATTERIES, CHEMICALS, ELECTRIC BELLS, INSULATORS, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, SWITCHES, TELEPHONES, WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS ERECTED AND KEPT IN ORDER.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electric work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

For full particulars, &c., &c., Apply to
W. STUART HARRISON,
Manager.
Note Address:—No. 2, 1st House Road.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1899. [2559]

